

RECEIVED

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 5 2

FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-11) - Sectional Test #2

FORUMIAS
ACADEMY

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Vishwajet Sanyal

(Mob. No - 7972448384)

Roll No.

1910079557

Date:

11/07/2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>o Taken one hour extra</p> <p>o found speed very slow.</p>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 11. am. End Time 2: 55pm
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only
			ECN CODE: EG: Evaluation Date:

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1) The various archaeological evidences paint a rich picture of the social, economic and religious life of the Harappan people. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

विभिन्न पुरातात्विक साक्ष्य हड़प्पा के लोगों के सामाजिक, आर्थिक और धार्मिक जीवन की एक समृद्ध तस्वीर पेश करते हैं। चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans - The excavation along the Indus valley has shown brought the rich ancient civilisation to fore - which prospered socio-economically and culturally.



IVC

Archaeological Evidences

1) Social life →

↳ Bead industry → worn for fashion. the Chanhudaro bead industry produced beads of various shape & size & made of various material, - stones, metals, wood, terracotta etc.

↳ Fashion was known → use of mirror & other items like bangles & amulets

↳ Highly urbanised → Two trade & commerce centres, ports, etc show towns were flourishing.

d) There was class differences as seen from citadel & common Area



e) Religious - phallus & Nature worship & The congregation practices: Great Bath at Mohenjodaro.

b) Economic Evidence

- presence of Numerous Seals used as some form of Economic/Trade tool.

- Ports/Shipping Industry,

- Granaries & Market system.

- only a large flourishing economy would have made possible such large urbanised

- Civilisation

c) Religious: worship was to phallus & Natural elements

- Pashupati seals have been the most common.

- Mother Goddess in Tanatotia

- However no evidences of Rituals, worship place like temples could be uncovered.

In totality, building such a large civilisation with stark Homogeneity for that age was a miracle.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.2) Why did Indian rulers fail to defend their kingdoms against foreign invaders during early medieval period?
(10 marks, 150 words)

प्रारंभिक मध्ययुगीन काल में भारतीय शासक विदेशी आक्रमणकारियों से अपने राज्यों की रक्षा करने में विफल क्यों रहे?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans 2 India has been invaded continuously for its rich resources. Iran, Turan, Afghani, Greeks, Kushans, Huns, Parthians, Mongols, Europeans invaded India in different times. One main reason of such continuous invasion was failure of Indian rulers to defend their kingdoms

Failure of Indian Rulers

* No Emphasis on western Borders - Kabul, Pandhar, Ghazni & Lahore remained seats of flourishing conspiracy



while china built the walls against Suthians, Indian rulers failed to do so.

Partly successful were Ashoka, Nandas, Alaudin Khelji.

- 2) Disunity Among Rulers → when Prithviraj was fighting against Md. Ghori, Jaichandra remained aloof, → eventually both were Conquered.
- Same was seen in Deccan when Bijapur, Gulconda, Ahmednagar failed to put up a resistance to Portuguese.
- 3) Rajputana feuds are well known.
- 4) Mysore, Hyderabad, Maratha were played similarly.
- 3) Dissention within Nobility → Mughal Nobility was fighting within when Abdali & Nadir Shah invaded.
- Maratha Nobility stood as spectator when British took Maratha Empire piece by piece.
- 4) Lack of Economic Resources : To provide for a successful state → Army & sound Administration based on sound Taxation are required.
- 5) Regressive Social order = mixed in feudalism class distinction, Casteism.

It was thus inevitable that India has to fall to foreign force.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.3) Contradicting the doomsayers of idea of India as a nation, India has exhibited a successful experiment in democracy. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक राष्ट्र के रूप में भारत के प्रति दुराग्रह के विपरीत, भारत ने लोकतंत्र के रूप में एक सफल प्रयोग का प्रदर्शन किया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans while India was demanding self-governance based on principle of self-determination. Many voices were casting questions on the right of India to self-governance.

Doomsayers & India's Success

- Vincent Smith, British historians called India "It has never seen unity & has always been accustomed to Despotism"
- ~~4~~ Max Muller again called India "a despotic ruled, that knows only authoritarian & aristocracy as the only form of Government".
- Lord Birkenhead challenged "Indian wisdom" to enact a constitution for itself.

India: The Great Experiment with Democracy

- * The reasons of it being a success despite Experiment are -
- 1) Universal Adult Franchise, as Experiment - Keeping full faith in Indian masses. The Prudence was shown during "Emergency" & elections post it.
 - 2) Successfully Adventuring with own kind of Federalism - Binding regional, religious, linguistic diversity into one thread of Indianness
 - 3) Unity in Diversity → while fears were for its "Balkanisation" → it has catered to interest of every section of society.
 - 4) Minority protection post partition - Constitutional safeguards, laws, enabling provisions of Statute has kept minority interests safe.
 - 5) Above all, the Sovereignty lies with "We, the People of India".

challenges of underdevelopment, poverty, hunger, caste discrimination remains a big one though. but it is, ^{too} soon to judge full success on these lines.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.4) Transgenders are the most visibly invisible population in the country; bringing them into the mainstream would require proactive and multi-level interventions. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

ट्रांसजेंडर देश में सबसे अधिक दिखाई देने वाली अदृश्य आबादी है और उन्हें मुख्य धारा में लाने के लिए सक्रिय और बहु-स्तरीय हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans. Breaking the old paradigm of Bipolarity of Gender into a New Paradigm of 'Spectrum' of gender, the new society has shown the traits of being tolerant & flexible. However, a long road lies ahead before we integrate the new gender identities fully into mainstream. Transgender is one identity in the spectrum of LGBTQ+

Interventions Required for mainstreaming

- *) Supreme court of India has upheld the identities beyond Bipolarity in many cases including Navtej Johar. foundation case.
- * Govt of India has enacted Transgender (Protection of Rights) Act 2019 with some enabling provisions like
 - *) Self declaration of Identity.
 - *) Access to public services

However challenges are still there.

- 1) Social stigma attached in orthodox society
- 2) Recently a qualified ~~to~~ Airforce pilot was disqualified on basis of hormonal disbalance.
- 3) Mental Health due to stigma.

Proactive steps at Multi-level

- 1) A National Commission for protection of rights of LGBTQ+.
- 2) Civil Society activism
- 3) Awareness, communication & Education campaigns to tackle stigmatisation.
- 4) Access to public services, Non-discrimination in Employment opportunity
- 5) Access to Justice should be the base of all other provisions.

Transgender along with other LGBTQ+ requires a sustained efforts for their well being. from the side government & Civil Society.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.5) Expectation that modernization and economic development would lead to secularization of the society has been belied in the country. Do you agree? (10 marks, 150 words)

आधुनिकीकरण और आर्थिक विकास से समाज के धर्मनिरपेक्षता की ओर ले जाने की उम्मीद को देश में झुठलाया गया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans 5: Secularisation of society means blurring of old-traditional, conventional identities & making societies more non-religious & homogenous (socially).

* Modernisation & Economic Development Vis-a-Vis Secularisation

→ Forces of secularisation like globalisation, Modernisation, urbanisation & industrialisation are impacting the old religious identities

→ The dilution of old religious values can be seen in face of modern secular values.

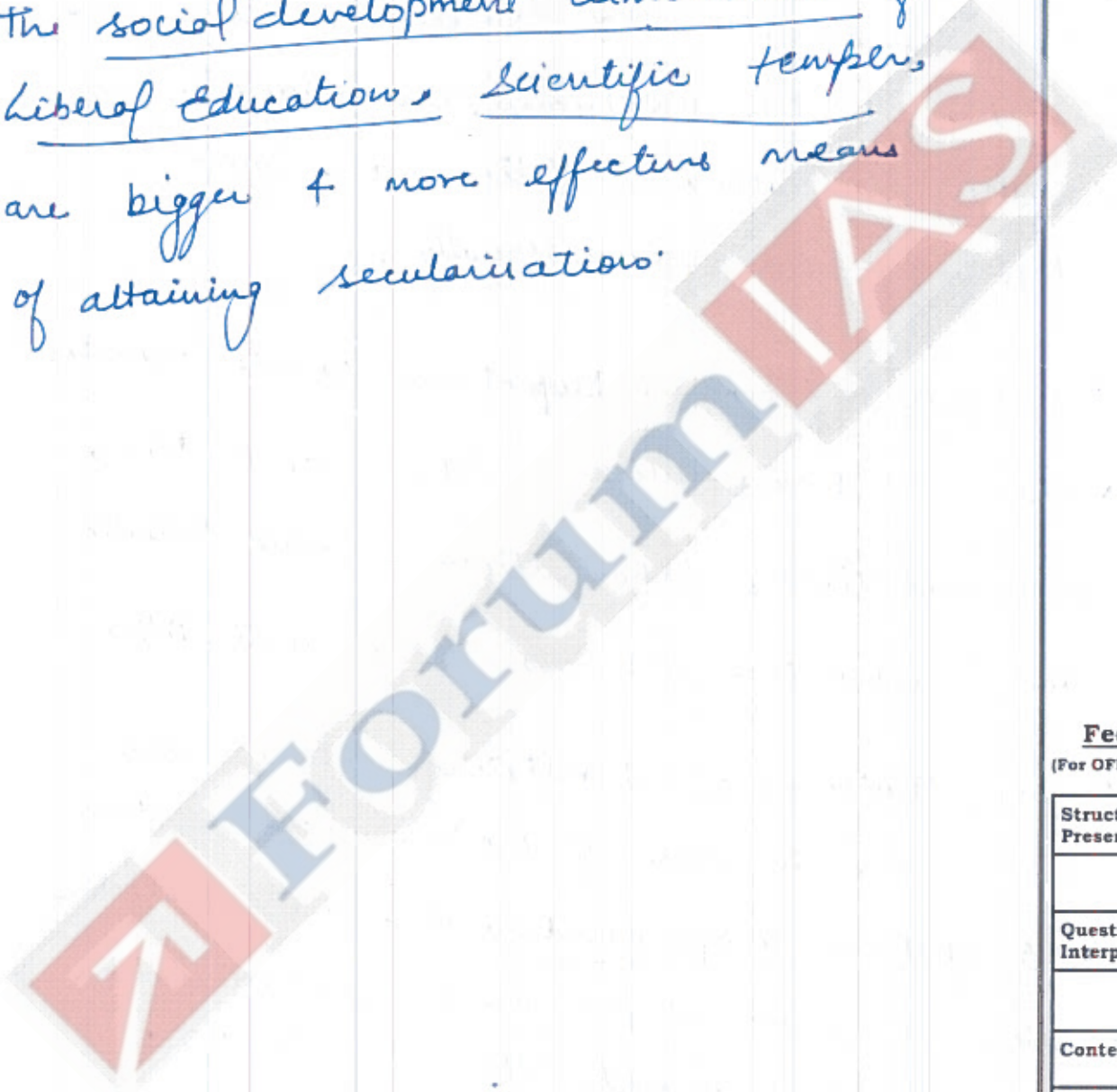
→ Occupational groups based on caste are seeing dilution.

* However, the advent of free market, globalisation has also strengthened the old identities.

• New occupations have been strengthened.
- Dalit Capitalism.

• Rural areas having 60% population have largely remained unaffected.

Secularisation is not just based on modernisation & economic development, the social development dimensions of liberal education, scientific temper, are bigger & more effective means of attaining secularisation.



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.6) Why is regionalism considered a "double-edged sword" for national unity and integration?

(10 marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय एकता और एकीकरण के लिए क्षेत्रवाद को "दोधारी तलवार" क्यों माना जाता है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

* Regionalism refers to rising regional consciousness based on region, geography, religion, linguistic language or ethnicity.

In a bigger nation like the assimilation of Regional Identity into a National Identity is a challenge.

"Regional consciousness" as double Edge sword"

* Regional consciousness as a Positive Edge
The Regional identity gets recognised & the people of the region keep National identity first while also keeping pride in their regional identity eg - Rajasthani, Haryanvi, Gujarati, Marathi, Kannadiga, Odia, Bengali, Assamese...etc.:

Tools to attain positive side

- ✓ Cooperative Federalism
- ✓ Asymmetric Federalism



- ✓ Giving Recognitions to Regional pride like language (8th schedule) - Dances - (Karnatak Dances) Music that & other fine Arts like paintings

- ✓ Autonomy like J&K, Mizo Accord (1986).
- ✓ Free Medium & Platforms for Expression.

Regional consciousness as Negative Edge



- 1) Economic Backwardness & Lack of Development
- 2) Neglect by National Government.
- 3) Discarding genuine grievance.

- This can be seen in ~~India~~ ~~Naxal~~ Naxal areas, North East areas. Bodoland, Tulu Nadu, Marathwada etc.

- 4) Politically fueled + Motivated → Eg Jammu Kashmir; Khalistan; Nagaland, etc.

The constitution has recognised the regionalism as a potent force of strengthening the National Identity & hence given adequate provisions

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.7) Mention the changes in atmospheric composition since industrial revolution and their multi-faceted repercussions. (10 marks, 150 words)

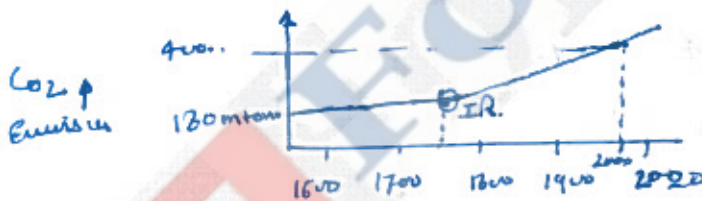
औद्योगिक क्रांति के बाद से वायुमंडलीय संरचना में परिवर्तन और उनके बहुआयामी प्रभावों का उल्लेख करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans 7 Atmosphere has seen the changes in its composition throughout the geological history. However Anthropogenic changes brought about by industrial revolution have largely been responsible for current climate change phenomena.

« Changes in Atmosphere since IR.

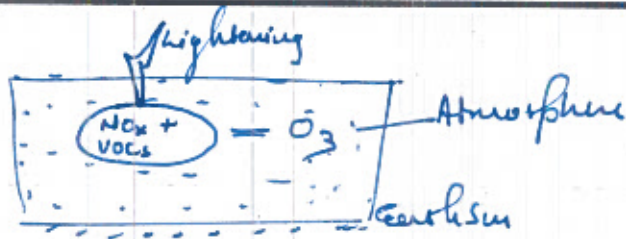
1) Rising levels of CO₂ → The CO₂ levels have risen almost double post IR



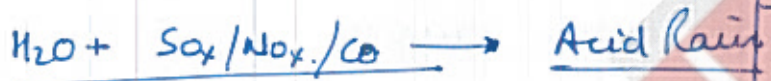
Global warming

2) Rising particulate matter = PM 2.5 & PM10 has been seen for a longer duration. The concentrations has increased beyond accepted level. → Health Impact

3) Tropospheric ozone → presence of volatile organic compounds, NOx in tropospheric O₃. → Health Impact

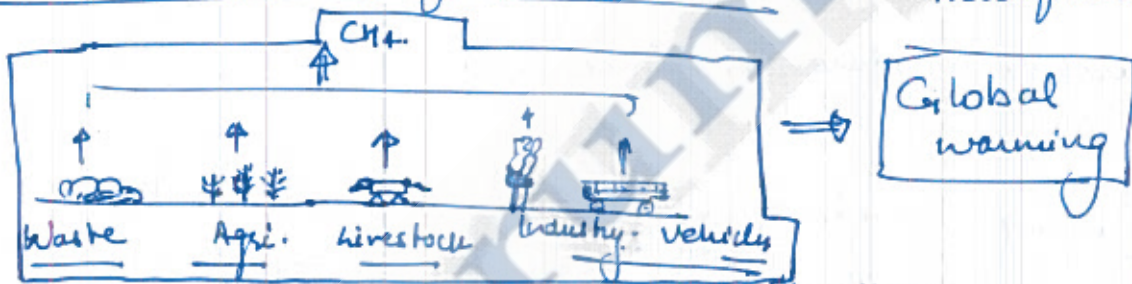


3) Increased levels of Sulphur dioxide → vehicular pollution, coal based thermal power plants emit SO_x into Atmosphere



- Health
- Monuments
- Agriculture
- Marine Acidification

4) Increased level of Methane (CH_4)



- changes in industry / Agri forestry & other land uses have led to ↑ CH_4

5) Metallic & Non Metallic particles - lead, Black carbon etc

6) changed composition due to water vapour
- warm air can hold more water vapour

It is high time that the changes are Reversed. to correct the Implications like, Ocean Acidification, Extreme weather Events, challenges to Agricultural productivity, Biodiversity loss etc

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.8) Why does Western Ghat receive more rainfall than Eastern Ghat? How does the rainfall variation impact the vegetation and human activities in these regions? (10 marks, 150 words)

पश्चिमी घाट में पूर्वी घाट की तुलना में अधिक वर्षा क्यों होती है? इन क्षेत्रों में वर्षा की भिन्नता वनस्पति और मानव गति-विधियों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

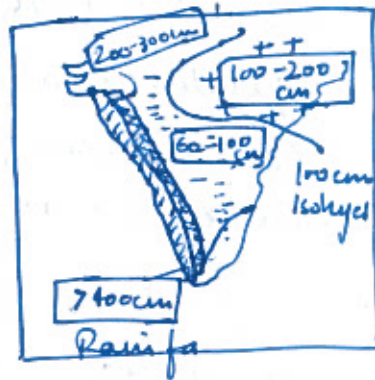
A8 The peninsula receives its most of the rainfall from the Monsoon - both winter & summer. However 80% of Rainfall is Summer Monsoon characterised as south-westerly winds

South westerly Monsoon winds



Higher Distribution of Rainfall in western Ghats than Eastern Ghats:

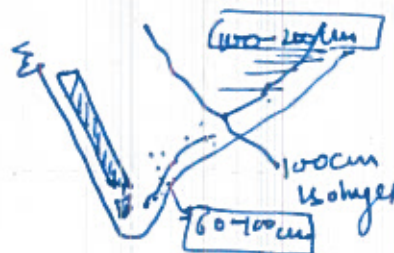
- 1) western Ghats lie on windward slope of Arabian sea branch > 4000 cm rainfall
- 2) Eastern Ghats are under lesser influence of Bay of Bengal branch.



3) North to South Distribution

Western Ghats - Uniform $> 400\text{cm}$

Eastern Ghats - Decrease North to South



4) Western Ghats have higher Elevation

Avg elevation is $600-700\text{m}$.

Where as Eastern Ghats have Avg elevation of $400-500\text{m}$.

5) Western Ghats are continuous & linear

Eastern Ghats, gets broken into different ranges

Impact on Vegetation & Human Activity

- Western Ghats → The Rainforests can be seen in $> 400\text{cm}$; presence of Temperate forests in higher uplands. Nilgiris have special Temperate Grassland called Shola forests. The high rainfall-temperature related lateritic soil is good for Tea, Coffee, Rubber & Cashew plantation. Paddy remains the main crop.
- Eastern Ghats → Tamil Nadu has only location of Subtropical Evergreen forests. Eastern Ghats are endowed with deciduous trees of Saigraak. Sandalwood - oilseeds, pulses, cotton are main crops.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.9) Examine the significance of Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) for sustainable and integrated development of urban-rural landscape in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

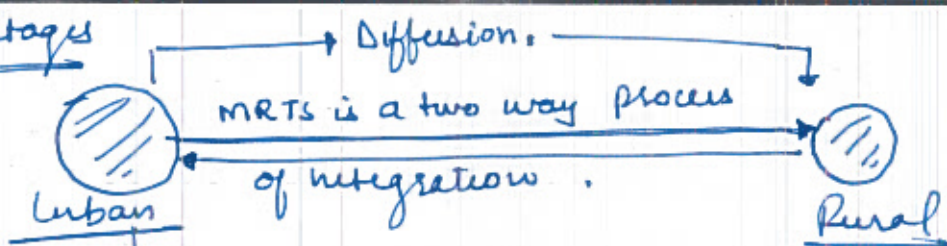
देश में शहरी-ग्रामीण परिदृश्य के सतत और एकीकृत विकास के लिए मास रैपिड ट्रांजिट सिस्टम (MRTS) के महत्व का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans 1 Discarding the notion of urban-rural dichotomy and trying to balance the social-economic development of urban-rural areas - the significance of MRTS in this background cannot be overstated.

Significance of MRST for Sustainable & Integrated Dept

- 1) views urban-rural as one "ecosystem" rather than dichotomy. - thus more integrated approach to deal with problems
- 2) MRTS reduces time of travel. thus prevents need of city crowding
- 3) checks haphazard sprawl by checking migration
- 4) Integrated Economy - Rural area can have better facilities & services ~~also~~ to available to urban area.

Advantages



- 1) → Reduce disparity
- 2) → Diffusion of information
- 3) → Dissemination of urban facilities & services
- 4) → Prevents urban slums & urban sprawl.
- 5) → Decentralisation of Development
- 6) → Prevents overcrowding of City.
- 7) → In congruence with Resource capacity of city area.
- 8) → Goods from Rural Economy like milk, Agri products reach faster & better price can be availed.

Thus MRTS is a win-win situation for both urban-rural area.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.10) Semiconductor industry has assumed great geopolitical significance in the present context. Comment and highlight the reasons for current global shortage in microprocessor availability.

(10 marks, 150 words)

सेमीकंडक्टर उद्योग ने वर्तमान संदर्भ में महान भू-राजनीतिक महत्व ग्रहण कर लिया है। माइक्रोप्रोसेसर उपलब्धता में वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी के कारणों पर टिप्पणी करें और उन्हें उजागर करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans 10 Semiconductors are the new drivers of growth. where data acts as fuel, the Semiconductor acts as engine

* Geopolitical Significance

- Semiconductor industry is not uniformly developed across countries due to non-availability of raw material, access to technology & high capital investment with long gestation period.

* This non-uniform development has caused for geopolitical significance. → The dependency of developing world over the semiconductors cannot be emphasised now

At present US, Taiwan, China, South Korea are leading producer of Semiconductor

- usage of Semiconductor in Cybersecurity
- usage in Automobiles: crippled Indian Production
- Defense usage
- Space Industry.
- Communication & Hardware industry for Laptops, Mobiles etc.

- semiconductors can be embedded with software to steal, cripple sensitive infrastructure & information - eg - Mumbai blackout blamed on china sourced semiconductor. Hawaii -

5g is being sanctioned for this reason.

Shortage: - Recently India saw Automobile chip shortage. only 4 countries are supplying the world. causes of shortages,

- 1) Absence of Raw material required is unevenly distributed
- 2) Technology is highly patented
- 3) Capital intensive technology.
- 4) Disruption in supply chain
- 5) Geopolitical angles - Hawaii Sanctioned

→ India is coming up fine with its Semiconductor policy for ESDM under its larger goal of - ATMA-NIRBHARTA

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.11) Trade was not just an economic activity in ancient India, it facilitated exchange of ideas and technologies that had social, cultural and political consequences. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्राचीन भारत में व्यापार केवल एक आर्थिक गतिविधि नहीं थी, इसने उन विचारों और प्रौद्योगिकियों के आदान-प्रदान की सुविधा प्रदान की जिनके सामाजिक, सांस्कृतिक और राजनीतिक परिणाम थे। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

• Ancient India saw flourishing trade right from Mauryan times to Gupta times. With trade came the traders, Merchants, Missionaries, Conquerors that changed socio, cultural & political landscape.

Trade facilitation in Ideas & Technologies

1) Trade with Greeks saw the development of Horosashtra, from Horoscope. The ideas of Astronomy & Astrology further developed to heights under Bhaskar & Aryabhatta

2) Exchange with Greeks also and Achaemenians also brought new script.

3) Traders brought the new crafts like Paper making, Silk production

3) Perhaps the biggest ideas came in the field of Art & Architecture.

→ The Taxila saw the rise of a University.

→ Guilds brought about the massive cultural development at Ajanta, Ellora, Amravati, Karle, Sanchi.

→ The Gandhara Art development was one such.

↳ spread of Buddhism to foreign lands

4) European Trades brought the ideas of defence organisation, Governance ideas, Modern Ideas of Democracy, liberty, Humanism etc.

± consequences of Exchange of Ideas

1) Rise of New culture → addition of New scripts like Kharosthi script.

- 2) Bhakti Movement spread from South to North through traders & Saints.
- 3) Traders were followed by Conquerors - many foreign invaders got lured by India's status as "golden sparrow".
- 4) New Element & cultural coningling.
 ↳ All invaders except Europeans got Indianised & gave rise to numerous Castes & subcastes.
- 5) Europeans brought the idea of industry - Railways, telegraph, postal, steam, Navigation, cotton-gin: etc. that modified Indian economy & administration.

Thus, the trade had a far reaching impact on society, cultural & political sphere.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



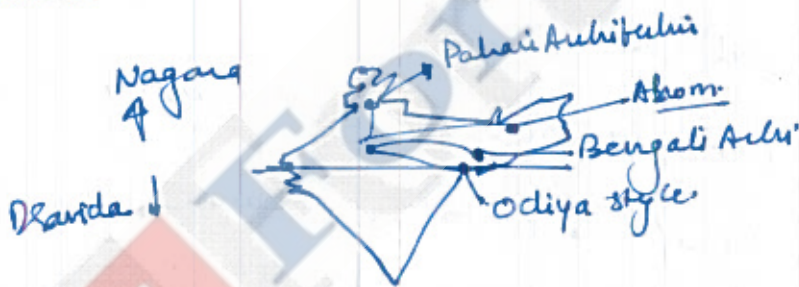
Q.12) Variations in temple architecture are reflections of geographical conditions, prevalent economic system and philosophical tradition of the time. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

मंदिर की वास्तुकला में भिन्नताएं भौगोलिक परिस्थितियों, प्रचलित आर्थिक व्यवस्था और उस समय की दार्शनिक परंपरा का प्रतिबिंब हैं। विस्तार वर्णन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 12 Temple architecture evolved under different regions of different India under different geographical, socio-economic & philosophical circumstances. Temple along with it is also the result of "what the Mason Knows" & "what Patron wants".

Impact of Geography on Temple Architecture

1) In a broad division of Northern Nagara & Southern Dravida - there were variations.



→ Pahari Architecture = temples had a "wooden" saw material, slanting roofs to prevent snow accumulation..



wooden - rich carving showing regional goddesses & gods

→ Bengali Roof → Ekchala, Dochalla, Athchalla.
roof system



2) Availability of Rocks of igneous types also provided geographical ban for Rock cut Temples
⇒ Impact of Economy

→ The Cholas were highly prosperous.
& thus build elaborate large scale temples. with large Gopurams

Eg- Raja Rajeswara Temples.

- The Palas built Elaborate Monasteries.
- Nayakas built Massive Temples at Bhubaneswar & Puri - Jaggnath Temple, Sun Temple at Konark

Impact of Philosophical traditions

1) The Chalukyas were perhaps the first to integrate the Northern & Dravida style into a distinct philosophy of Vesara style

- eg. Aihole, Pattadakal (Virupaksha), Badami Temples
- 2) Kamakhya Temple assimilated both Hinduism & Buddhism traditions.
- 3) Hoysalas "star" pattern temples were motivated by Astronomy & Astrology.
- 4) Mandapam & large temples under Cholas were representative of Devdasi tradition & the temple representing the cosmos & power of King.
- 5) Adorations by paintings, sculptures, Dwarपालas were motivated by Hinduism, Jainism & Buddhism philosophy.

Thus the variety of temples ~~had~~ was due to regional, unique socio-economic & geographical conditions. Above all the "maker" was a person who evolved in a particular regional setting along with fashion.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.13) The post-independent environmental movement in India reflects not just ecological concerns but also unfulfilled socio-economic aspirations. Discuss with relevant examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में स्वतंत्रता के बाद का पर्यावरण आंदोलन न केवल पारिस्थितिक चिंताओं को दर्शाता है बल्कि अधूरी सामाजिक-आर्थिक आकांक्षाओं को भी दर्शाता है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 13 Environmental Movement in India has started since Britishers started to encroach upon the forest areas. Post independence this has continued with both ecology & socioeconomic concerns.

* Environment Movement with Ecology as focus

- 1) Chipko Movement → uttrakhand. based Chipko under Sunderlal Bahuguna & Gaura Devi ~~is~~ was to prevent Deforestation of trees
- 2) Bishnoi movement to prevent degradation & deforestation of Khejri trees in Rajasthan
- 3) "Banyh & Buransh" protection movement in Uttrakhand to protect oaks & Rhododendrons for water conservation.

Environment movements with socio-economic aspirations.

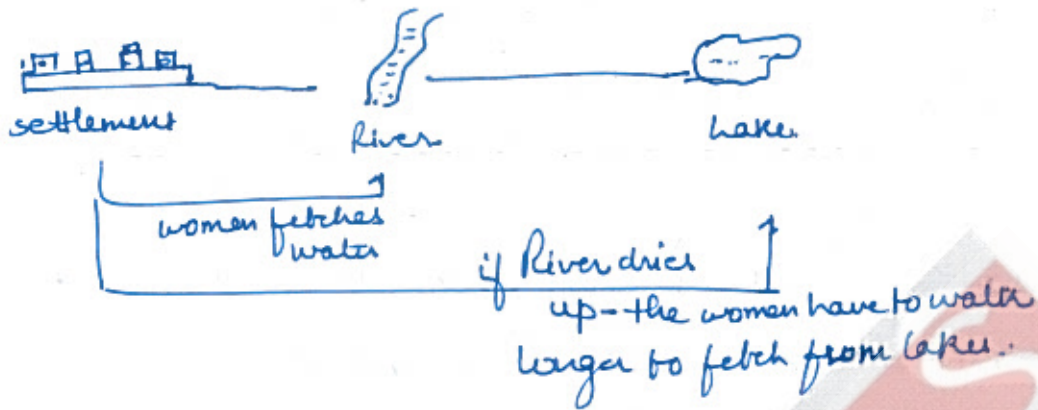
→ As country progressed, the classical debate of Development vs Environment got furious. This can be seen in following

1) Tribal movement → For recognition of individual & community rights over forests & forest products which acts as as refuge & source of livelihood.

↓
 2) - This culminated into various acts
PESA Act of 1996 - giving gram sabha powers to bring development by self.

3) Forest Rights Act - 2006 - for recognition of individual & community rights.

4) Feminism in Environment → The burden of Environment degradation on women is disproportionate.



- 3) Environment Movement Caused by Negative Extensality of Development
- ↳ Niyamgiri (Vedanta) Movement
 - ↳ Kudankulam Nuclear plant Movement
 - ↳ Narmada Bachao Andolan

Thus - the Environment movements have had varied origins both embedded in ecology & socio-economic aspirations.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



Q.14) Identify and examine reasons behind the deglobalization wave across the world. Analyze its impact on the Indian society. (15 marks, 250 words)

दुनिया भर में गैर-वैश्वीकरण की लहर के पीछे के कारणों की पहचान करें और उनका परीक्षण करें। भारतीय समाज पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 14 with COVID-19 bringing to fore the implications of faulty & unequitable model of globalisation, the world is seeing deglobalisation ~~guiding~~ guided by the philosophy of "Nation first" & "To each his own". ~~The deglobalisation is seen more in Economic sphere rather than socio-culture.~~
Deglobalisation is seen more in Economic sphere rather than socio-culture.

Instances & Reasons of Deglobalisation

- 1) Rise of protectionism in trade - as seen world over to insulate from the impacts.
- 2) Restrictions on visas & labour flow - As seen in USA, China blocking the visas.
- 3) Formation of Geopolitical blocs like QUAD, AUKUS etc.

Reasons

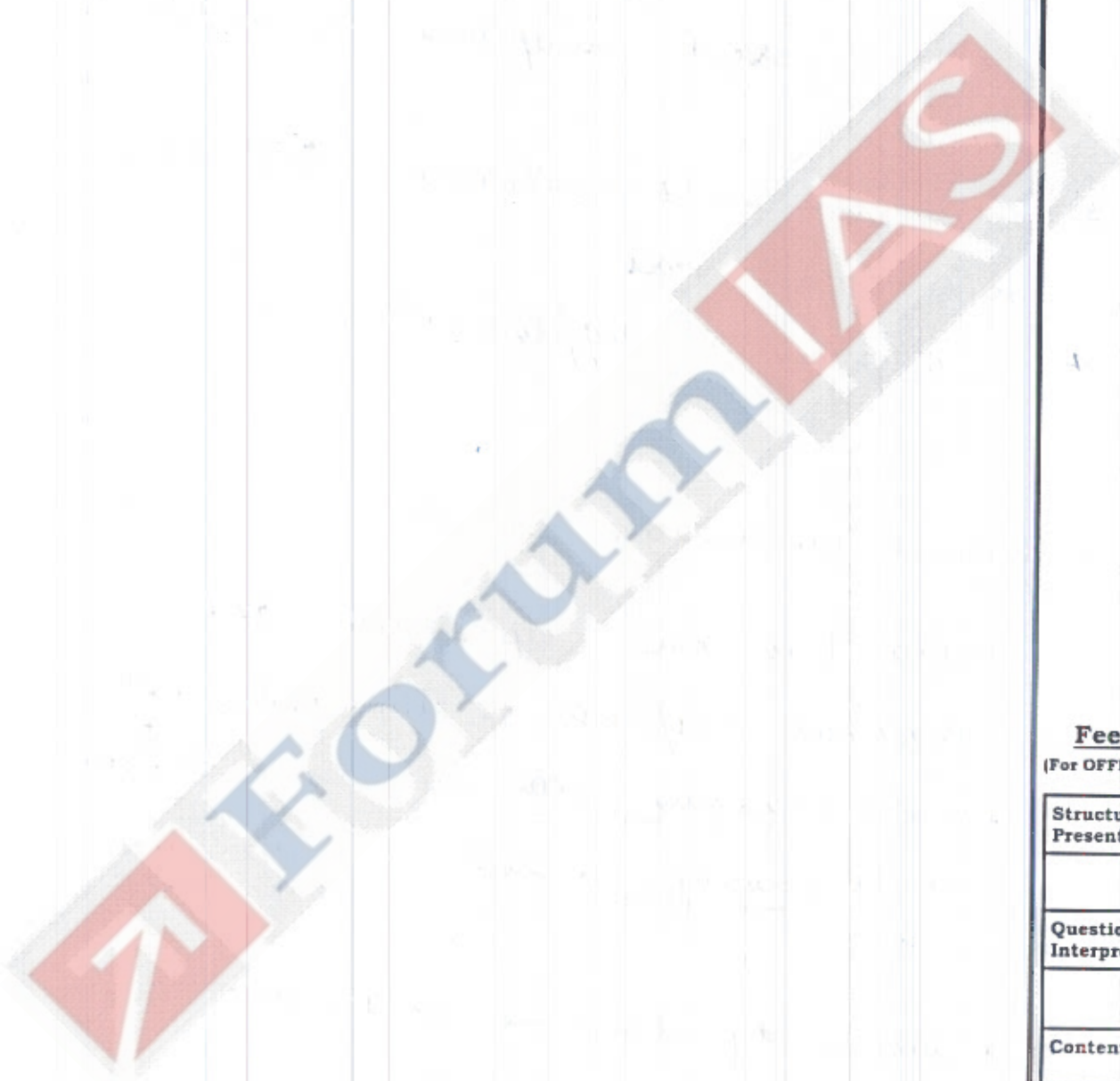
- 1) faulty & inequitable Model of Globalisation with few benefiting at the cost of majority.
- 2) COVID-19 forced disruptions in world economy.
- 3) failure of world institutions like WTO to solve trade wars.
- 4) Disruptions in supply chain.

Impact on Indian Society

- India has come up with an indigenous response → "Atma Nirbharta"
- while engaging with the world, simultaneously focusing on self self-sufficiency

- 1) Reduced dependence on world for resources that India needs
- 2) Capacity Development of Indian economy.

The idea of Atmanirbharata will have long lasting impacts of making Indian society a world leader



Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.15) Social media, envisaged as a domain of individual freedom and creativity, is widening social crevices and fractures. Discuss the impact of social media on society. (15 marks, 250 words)

व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और रचनात्मकता के क्षेत्र के रूप में परिकल्पित सोशल मीडिया, सामाजिक दुराव और अलगाव को चौड़ा कर रहा है। समाज पर सोशल मीडिया के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans Social media is a "niche" where traditional media takes over online social platforms. like youtube, facebook, Twitter, Koo etc.

• Social media as domain of freedom & creativity.

- Arab springs have shown that social media can liberate, it can give voice to the oppressed & marginalised. can bring about revolutions.

→ The Moroccan protesters used the football field & the facebook to stream live their protest during the FIFA world cup - 2018.

→ Social media have the potential to reach masses, at high scale and in no time.

Social Media creating Crevices & Fractures

- * Social Media is a potent force, an amplifier of voice, however if the narrow & vested interest takes over, the Social Media remains indifferent to it.
- * In a diverse society like India - where there are regional, religion, language based differences occur, the social media has given rise to strengthening of such voices.

Impact on Society

- 1) Hardened Stereotypes → Against North East people as we saw during Bangalore exodus of North eastern people.
- 2) fake News → Misguides people.
- 3) orchestration of flash protests - as seen in Mumbai protests / Hong Kong protests

- 4) Propaganda → The social media has been successful in promoting vested interests
- 5) Hinderances & Manipulation in Civic Processes like modifying choices of people in an otherwise free and fair elections
- 6) Casteism & communalism has got strengthened → As seen in Delhi riots, presently seen in propagation & killing of Kanhaiya in Rajasthan
- 7) Crime against Women → The Buys locker room, Bulli Bai & Sulli deals applications are derogatory

thus while empowering the citizens, it empowers all alike, without segregating the genuine from a fake. It is upto the wisdom of user to take precaution.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.16) Conducting a caste census is important for better targeting of welfare services; however, such an exercise is fraught with challenges to social harmony and risks polarization. Discuss.

(15 marks, 250 words)

कल्याणकारी सेवाओं के बेहतर लक्ष्यीकरण के लिए जाति जनगणना का आयोजन महत्वपूर्ण है; हालांकि, इस तरह की कार्यवाही सामाजिक सद्भाव के लिए चुनौतियों और ध्रुवीकरण के जोखिम से भरी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

After failure of Concept of Poverty line for estimation of true Beneficiary of welfare schemes, Caste Based census, such as Socio-economic caste census (2011) was seen as prudent approach.

Importance of Caste Census

* A) Poverty, Hunger, Malnutrition
Illiteracy, Discrimination



have high correlation with caste,
* occupation and geography.

B) Identification of Beneficiary
* Caste based census is a tool for

↳ (i) Autonomic Inclusion - (eg PVTGs, freed Bonded labour, Manual scavenger)

(ii) Criteria for Automatic Exclusion - based on some socio-economic indicator:

(iii) Socio-Economic Indicator for identification like - (women led households, Kacha House, No automobile).

- The approach is based on socio-economic history/assets based recognition of Beneficiary.

Challenges.

1) Social Disharmony → Diverse society groups may clamour for recognition; there may be conflicts of interests between various groups.

2) Polarisation in Election → The caste census may give rise to "Social Engineering" of elections.

3) May open a Pandora's Box: The caste enumeration is not simple. One caste has several pronunciations.

Thus. Socio-economic caste census enumerated 1.6 lakh Castes as against 3943 OBCs & 5312 SC/STs.

4) More vulnerable to misuse. → caste & communal clashes may arise.

Thus while necessary, the caste census is fraught with challenges

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.17) Enumerate the factors that helped 'Bombay' emerge as center of cotton-textile industry. Also, present reasons for the dispersion of cotton textile industries to other parts of the country.

(15 marks, 250 words)

उन कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए जिन्होंने 'मुम्बई' को सूती-वस्त्र उद्योग के केंद्र के रूप में उभरने में मदद की। साथ ही देश के अन्य भागों में सूती वस्त्र उद्योगों के विस्तार के कारणों को भी प्रस्तुत करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans 17 Jute & Cotton were the first textile industry in India, during British period. The first cotton mill was opened in 1857 in Bombay.

Bombay as centre of Cotton-Textile industry

1) Cotton as Raw material from Hinterland

→ large black cotton soil hinterland produces fine cotton.



2) Presence of Railway to transport cotton from Hinterland to Bombay.

3) Cheap labour available

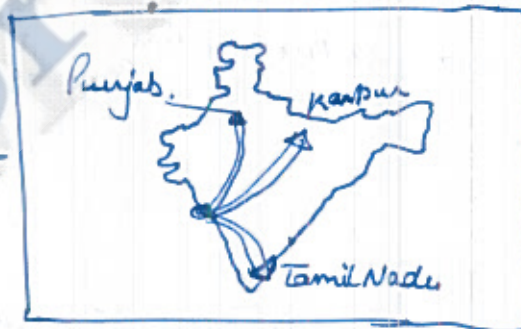
4) Finance from British & indigenous financiers

E) Coastal location & Humidity was apt for "long-thread development" of cotton

f) The Market → England was a ready market. & Mumbai itself was a big market.

however, as time passed, industry faded in Bombay & got delocalised.

Dispersal of industry from Bombay.



⇒ Reasons of Dispersal

- (i) Rush factor → (a) Dis-economics of Congestion
- (ii) Rise of labour unions

(iii) Stiff competition from U.S.A & other countries led the foreign demand & market non-viable for Bombay port.

(iv) Disinterested Foreign Investors

(b) Pull factor

(i) Tamil Nadu → Has the same advantage as that of Mumbai + Coimbatore - Tirupur acted as good locations for textile.

(ii) Kanpur had. Historical mills - Lal Mli mill was a historical place

(iii) Punjab had fertile land for cotton production & ready market at Delhi - UP - Punjab - Himachal - J.K.

Thus slowly the Bombay saw the dispersal & delocalisation of cotton industry.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.18) Account for variations in oceanic temperature and discuss its multi-dimensional effects. (15 marks, 250 words)

महासागरीय तापमान में होने वाली विभिन्नताओं को ध्यान में रखते हुए इसके बहुआयामी प्रभावों की विवेचना कीजिए।

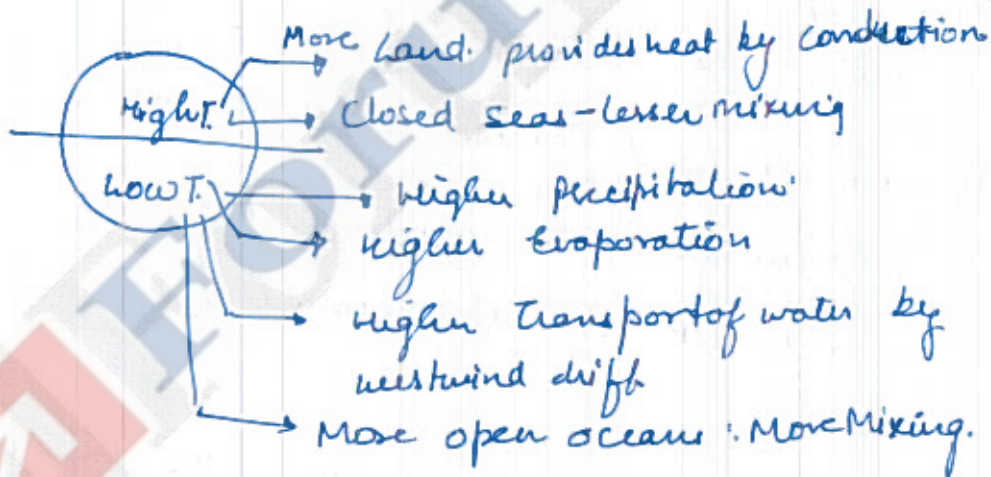
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans B Oceanic temperature is not uniform across oceans, latitude, & depth or hemispherically and their configurations.

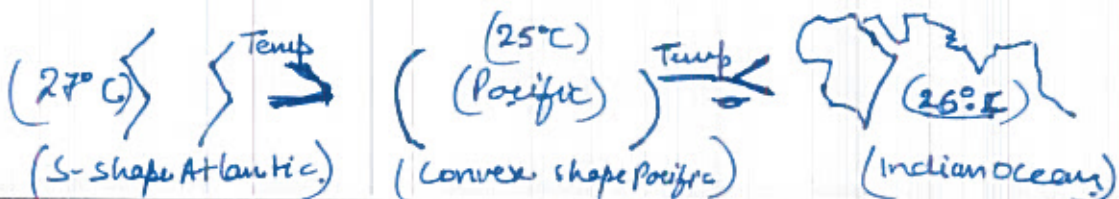
Variations

A) Hemispherical Variation

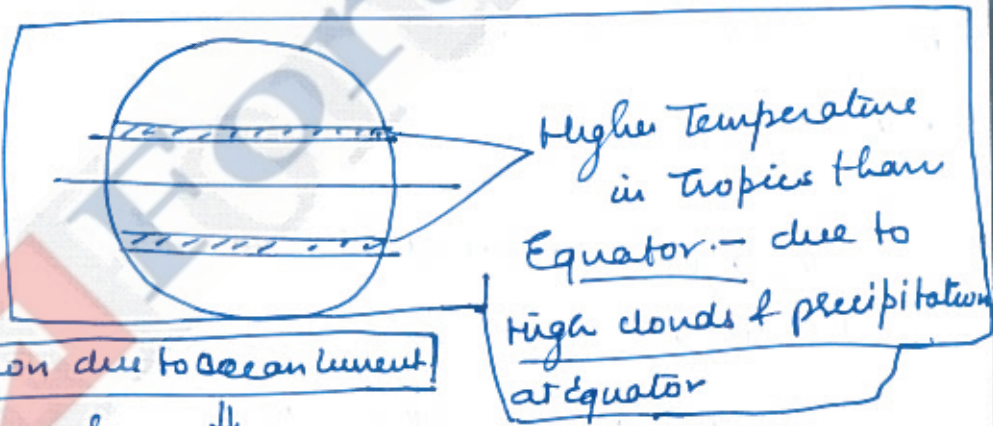
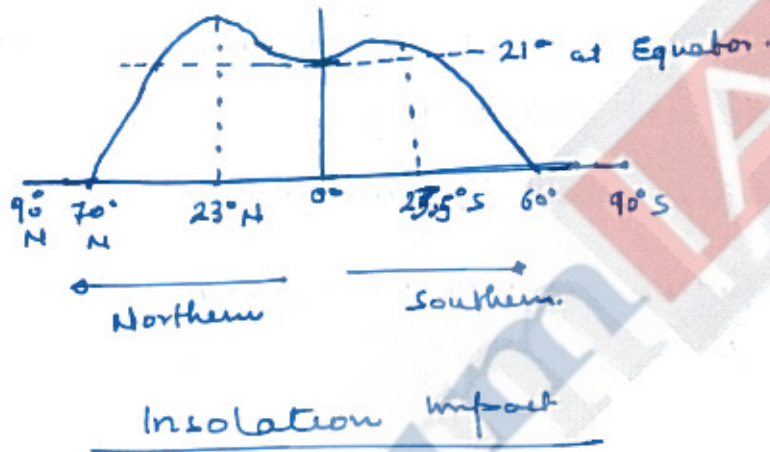
- Avg Temp of Northern oceans is 27°C while that of Southern oceans is 21°C



B) Oceanic variation - This is due to the shape & size of oceans



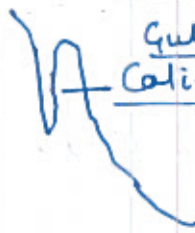
- c) latitudinal variations → The latitudinal variations is majorly due to
- ↳ Heat Insolation
 - ↳ Ocean currents transporting heat to Polar areas



d) Variation due to Ocean current



c) Variation due to Configuration



Gulf of California warmer due to enclosed.

Similarly - Red sea is more warm.

Impact ⇒ A) Movement of Ocean Currents

B) Impact on Economy

- ↳ fishing zones are function of ocean temperature
- ↳ creates Economy by keeping ports open in North west Europe

B) Modifier of Climate → Brings rain at Eastern coast & Deserts on western margin.

C) Thermohaline circulations impact world climate.

D) Telecommunications like ENSO,IOD impact the monsoon & climate world wide.

Thus the ~~diff~~ variation in spatial & temporal temperature patterns is of great importance to understand their impact. Climate change is causing erratic changes to affect Budget of oceans.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

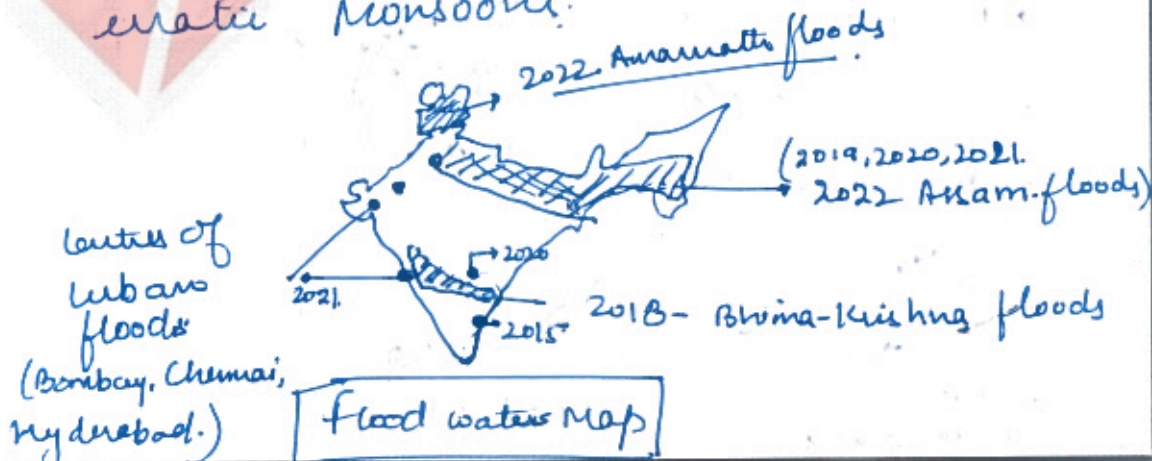
Q.19) Assess India's vulnerability to water related disasters. How can better management of water resource make the country more resilient towards such disasters? (15 marks, 250 words)

जल संबंधी आपदाओं के प्रति भारत की संवेदनशीलता का आकलन करें। जल संसाधन का बेहतर प्रबंधन देश को ऐसी आपदाओं के प्रति अधिक लचीला कैसे बना सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A19 India is endowed with favourable water resource. But the resources is not distributed evenly over space & time. Moreover geology also impacts the distribution. This aspect of water resource gives rise to disaster like floods, droughts & landslides, cloudbursts

Assessment of water Related Disaster

A) Floods → The flood landscape of India is changing with more extreme weather related events like cloudbursts, erratic monsoon.



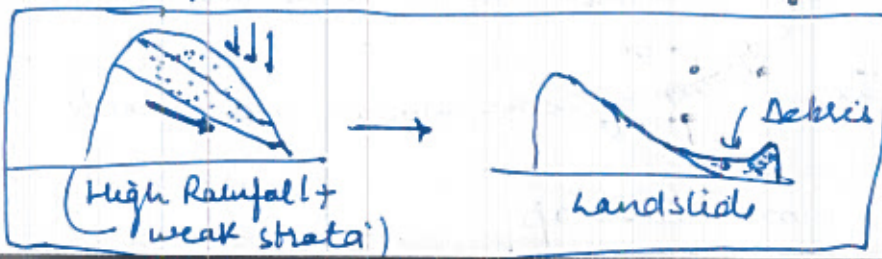
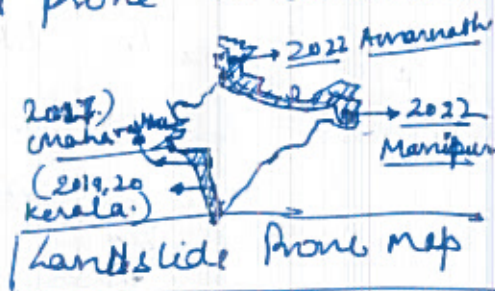
B) Drought → Despite 115cm-118cm of rainfall, India is 65% land is drought prone. Even as high 11200mm rainfall region Meghalaya.

- ↳ Meteorological Drought
- ↳ Hydrological Drought
- ↳ Agricultural Drought.

↳ Most vulnerable areas are also the most underdeveloped regions like Maharashtra, Vidhartha, Kutch-Saurashtra, Hyderabad-Rannataka region. etc.

C) landslides - Geological Survey of India (GSI) says 12.6% of land is prone to landslides.

- ↳ Himalayan region
- ↳ western Ghats
- ↳ North East hills



Water Management to reduce Disasters.

- 1) check Dams.
- 2) Rainwater harvesting → seen successful in checking floods in Assam district. & checking droughts in Telangana — Double Benefits.
- 3) inter-linking of Rivers
- 4) extending canal irrigation

However, these are less impactful — The main effective options can be

- A) using judiciously → Residence, Industry & Agriculture.
- B) substituting conventional Agriculture with Agro ecological Approach → 90% of

all water is used in Agriculture. Thus using → i) Efficient irrigation technology.
ii) Plant less water guzzling crops

No resource is fully sufficient unless managed well.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.20) What do you understand by heat waves? Identify the reasons for the rising frequency and intensity of heat waves in the country. Also, discuss the environmental and economic impacts of heat wave. (15 marks, 250 words)

हीट वेव्स से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में हीट वेव्स की बढ़ती आवृत्ति और तीव्रता के कारणों की पहचान करें। इसके अलावा, हीट वेव्स के पर्यावरणीय और आर्थिक प्रभावों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans Heat wave is the rise in temperature by $4-6^{\circ}\text{C}$ above normal or when temperature hits 46°C . of a region. They can be Land Heat waves or Marine Heat waves

Reasons for heatwaves in 2022 as against 1 in 2010

- 1) Erratic changes in Atmosphere caused by Anthropogenic changes - Global warming.
- 2) use of vehicles, Air cooling systems that emits heat.
- 3) changes in Albedo, heat retention in Atmosphere due to deforestation, Land degradation.
- 4) concretisation of land through roads & building
- 5) use of materials that Absorbs more heat.

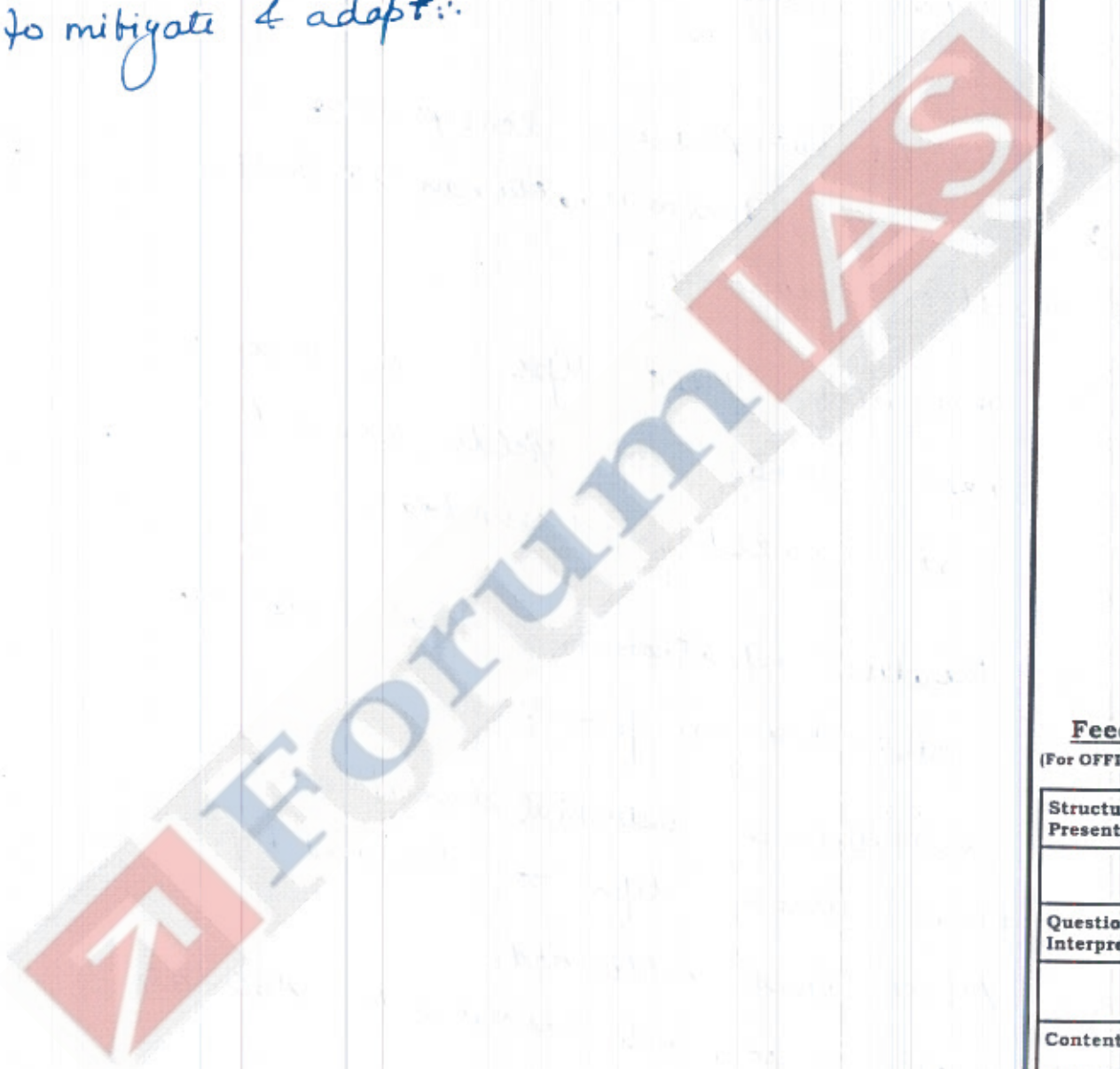
Impact on Environment

- 1) The species that have less thermal tolerance range may face problems of survival
- 2) changes in marine ecosystems
- 3) impact on livestock, human health etc

Impact on Economy

- 1) Agriculture yield dips - As seen in 2022 wheat crop yields world over. that created food shortage
- 2) Creates inflation & that acts as double tax on poor.
- 3) Destabilises industrial development. as farmer income dips - demand dips.
- 4) Affects rural livelihood.
- 5) More person gets pushed into Absolute poverty.

The impact of that waves can be neutralised by bringing changes in consumption and production pattern. Meanwhile it is important to mitigate & adapt::



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT : We've made some changes to MGP

Dear Friends, Now uploading your copies for evaluation has become simpler than before.

1. Upload your copies on the academy portal itself. Now you **no longer need to submit your copies by email to us**. You can login to your account and just upload your copy on your academy.forumias.com portal. Read more at <http://support.forumias.com/how-do-i-send-my-attempted-mgp-copies-to-forumias-academy/> or Google "forumias how to upload mgp copies".

2. Please compress your files. If you are going to submit copies online, and we need to quickly download them, please use a compressor like PDF compressor to ensure that you file size is within the range of 7-10MB. This will help us hasten your copies. We recommend using the free windows software. Available here : <https://www.pdfcompressor.net/>

3. Support : We have streamlines support for MGP / MGP copy Delay / Mentor Calls. You do not need to any longer send us emails for support. You can raise a ticket with respect to any issues that you are facing, and we will resolve your issue within 3 working days. You can raise a ticket at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . In case your issues are not addressed, you can email us at helpdesk@forumias.academy

* It is advisable to raise a ticket after the copy has been evaluated

4. You can see all the good copies of your Tests at

MGP 2020: <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2021>

MGP 2021 : <http://blog.forumias.com/goodcopies2022>

5. Help us help you by doing these (1) Use your real name when you create an account on <http://academy.forumias.com> (2) Update your real name by visiting <http://one.forumias.com> (3) Raise only one ticket for all your needs at <http://academy.forumias.com/mytickets> . Re-open old tickets even for new issues.



ForumIAS, 2nd Floor, IAPL House, 19, PUSA Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.